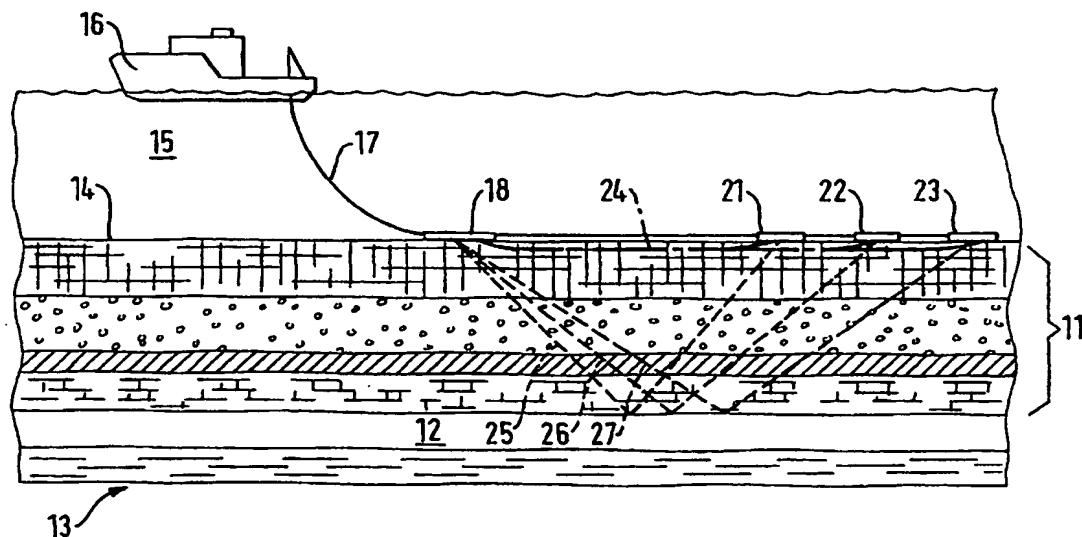




INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification 7 : G01V 3/12, 11/00		A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 00/13046 (43) International Publication Date: 9 March 2000 (09.03.00)
(21) International Application Number:	PCT/GB99/02823	(74) Agents:	REES, David, Christopher et al.; Kilburn & Strode, 20 Red Lion Street, London WC1R 4PJ (GB).
(22) International Filing Date:	26 August 1999 (26.08.99)	(81) Designated States:	AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).
(30) Priority Data: 9818875.8 28 August 1998 (28.08.98) GB			(71) Applicants (for all designated States except US): DEN NORSEK STATS OLJESELSKAP A.S. [NO/NO]; N-4035 Stavanger (NO). NORGE'S GEOTEKNIKSE INSTITUTT [NO/NO]; Ulleval Hageby, P.O. Box 3930, N-0806 Oslo (NO).
(71) Applicant (for IS only): REES, David, Christopher [GB/GB]; 20 Red Lion Street, London WC1R 4PJ (GB).			(72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): EIDESMO, Torge [NO/NO]; Markapl. 5, N-7054 Ranheim (NO). ELLINGSRUD, Svein [NO/NO]; Tyholt alle 9A, N-7052 Trondheim (NO). KONG, Fan-Nian [NO/NO]; Langbolgen 71, N-1150 Oslo (NO). WESTERDAHL, Harald [NO/NO]; Haugeras, N-2072 Dal (NO). JOHANSEN, Stale [NO/NO]; Loddgardstroa 27B, N-7224 Melhus (NO).

(54) Title: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR DETERMINING THE NATURE OF SUBTERRANEAN RESERVOIRS



(57) Abstract

A system for determining the nature of a subterranean reservoir (12) whose position and geometry is known from previous seismic surveys. An electromagnetic field (24, 25, 26, 27) is applied by a transmitter (18) on the seabed (14) and detected by antennae (21, 22, 23) also on the seabed (14). The nature of the detected reflected waves (25, 26, 27) is used to determine whether the reservoir (12) contains water or hydrocarbons.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Amenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece	ML	Mali	TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	MN	Mongolia	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MR	Mauritania	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MW	Malawi	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MX	Mexico	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	NE	Niger	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NL	Netherlands	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NO	Norway	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NZ	New Zealand	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	PL	Poland		
CM	Cameroon	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CN	China	KZ	Kazakhstan	RO	Romania		
CU	Cuba	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
CZ	Czech Republic	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DE	Germany	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
DK	Denmark	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		
EE	Estonia						

Method and Apparatus for Determining
the Nature of Subterranean Reservoirs

5 The present invention relates to a method and apparatus for determining the nature of submarine and subterranean reservoirs. More particularly, the invention is concerned with determining whether a reservoir, whose approximate geometry and location are known, contains hydrocarbons or water.

10 Currently, the most widely used techniques for geological surveying, particularly in sub-marine situations, are seismic methods. These seismic techniques are capable of revealing the structure of the subterranean strata with some accuracy. However, whereas a seismic survey can reveal the location and shape of a potential reservoir, it cannot reveal the nature of the reservoir.

15 The solution therefore is to drill a borehole into the reservoir. However, the costs involved in drilling an exploration well tend to be in the region of £25m and since the success rate is generally about 1 in 10, this tends to be a very costly exercise.

20 It is therefore an object of the invention to provide a system for determining, with greater certainty, the nature of a subterranean reservoir without the need to sink a borehole.

25 According to one aspect of the invention, there is provided a method of determining the nature of a subterranean reservoir whose approximate geometry and location are known, which comprises: applying a time varying electromagnetic field to the strata containing the reservoir; detecting the electromagnetic wave field response; and analysing the effects on the characteristics of the detected field that have been caused by the reservoir, thereby determining the content of the

reservoir, based on the analysis.

According to another aspect of the invention, there is provided apparatus for determining the nature of a subterranean reservoir whose approximate geometry and 5 location are known comprising: means for applying a time varying electromagnetic field to the strata containing the reservoir; means for detecting the electromagentic wave field response, and means for analysing the effects on the detected field that have been caused by the reservoir, 10 thereby enabling the content of the reservoir to be determined based on the analysis.

It has been appreciated by the present applicants that while the seismic properties of oil-filled strata and water-filled strata do not differ significantly, their 15 electromagnetic resistivities/ permittivities do differ. Thus, by using an electromagnetic surveying method, these differences can be exploited and the success rate in predicting the nature of a reservoir can be increased significantly. This represents potentially an enormous 20 cost saving.

The technique is applicable in exploring land-based subterranean reservoirs but is especially applicable to submarine, in particular sub-sea, subterranean reservoirs. Preferably the field is applied using one or more 25 stationary transmitters located on the earth's surface, and the detection is carried out by one or more stationary receivers located on the earth's surface. In a preferred application, the transmitter(s) and/or receivers are located on or close to the seabed or the bed of some other 30 area of water. Conveniently, there will be a single transmitter and an array of receivers, the transmitter(s) and receivers being dipole antennae or coils, though other forms of transmitter/receivers can be used. Also, if improved directionality of the emitted field is desirable,

then a plurality of transmitters with phase adjustment can be used.

Electromagnetic surveying techniques in themselves are known. However, they are not widely used in practice.

5 In general, the reservoirs of interest are about 1 km or more below the sea bed. In order to carry out electromagnetic surveying in these conditions, with any reasonable degree of resolution, short wavelengths are necessary. Unfortunately, such short wavelengths suffer 10 from very high attenuation. Long wavelengths do not provide adequate resolution. For these reasons, seismic techniques are preferred.

15 However, while longer wavelengths applied by electromagnetic techniques cannot provide sufficient information to provide an accurate indication of the boundaries of the various strata, if the geological structure is already known, they can be used to determine the nature of a particular identified formation, if the possibilities for the nature of that formation have 20 significantly differing electromagnetic characteristics. The resolution is not particularly important and so longer wavelengths which do not suffer from excessive attenuation can be employed.

25 The resistivity of sea water is about 0.3 ohm-m and that of the overburden beneath the sea bed would typically be from 0.3 to 4 ohm-m, for example about 2 ohm-m. However, the resistivity of an oil reservoir is likely to be about 50 ohm-m. This large difference can be exploited using the techniques of the present invention. 30 Typically, the resistivity of a hydrocarbon-bearing formation will be 20 to 400 times greater than water-bearing formation.

Due to the different electromagnetic properties of a gas/oil bearing formation and a water bearing formation,

one can expect a reflection of the transmitted field at the boundary of a gas/oil bearing formation. However, the similarity between the properties of the overburden and a reservoir containing water means that no reflection is likely to occur.

The transmitted field may be pulsed, however, a coherent continuous wave with stepped frequencies is preferred. It may be transmitted for a significant period of time, during which the transmitter should preferably be stationary, and the transmission stable. Thus, the field may be transmitted for a period of time from 30 seconds to 60 minutes, preferably from 3 to 30 minutes, for example about 20 minutes. Preferably, the receivers are arranged to detect a direct wave and a wave reflected from the reservoir, and the analysis includes extracting phase and amplitude data of the reflected wave from corresponding data from the direct wave.

The direct wave, which progresses via the sea water and the surface layers of the overburden, will reach the receivers first and will be much stronger than the later reflected waves. In an alternative system, therefore, the direct wave may be suppressed, using known techniques. This means that the receivers used will not require such a large dynamic range.

Preferably, the wavelength of the transmission is given by the formula

$$0.1s \leq \lambda \leq 10s;$$

where λ is the wavelength of the transmission through the overburden and s is the distance from the seabed to the reservoir. More preferably λ is from about 0.5s to 2s. This may be achieved by adopting a transmission frequency

from 0.1 Hz to 1 kHz, preferably from 1 to 50 Hz, for example 20 Hz.

5 In a preferred regime, a first transmission is made at a first frequency and received by each receiver in a tuned array of receivers, then a second transmission is made at a second frequency and received by the same tuned array of receivers, the receivers being tuned to receive their respective transmission. This would probably be repeated several more times, though it may only be carried 10 out once.

15 Preferably, the analysis includes comparing the results of the measurements taken with the results of a mathematical simulation model based on the known properties of the reservoir and overburden conditions.

20 Preferably, the distance between the transmitter and a receiver is given by the formula

$$0.5 \lambda \leq l \leq 10 \lambda;$$

25 where λ is the wavelength of the transmission through the overburden and l is the distance between the transmitter and the first receiver.

30 Given that the distance s and the geometry of the reservoir will be known from previous seismic surveys, an optimum λ and l would be selected.

35 Where dipole antennae are used these may be fixed, however, they are preferably adapted antennae which can be tuned for optimum transmission and reception in dependence upon the frequency of the transmission and its wavelength through the overburden. This may be achieved by altering their effective length either by remote controlled relays or by electronic switching systems. In addition, the driving circuit may be tuned in order to increase the

bandwidth.

Preferably, the analysing means is arranged to analyse phase and amplitude.

If a location of interest is considered, a mathematical modelling operation may be carried out. Thus, the various relevant parameters, such as depth and expected resistivities of the various known strata in the overburden are applied to the mathematical model and the expected results are calculated in dependence upon whether a formation under consideration is oil-bearing or water-bearing. The theoretically predicted results can then be compared with the actual results achieved in the field in order to determine the nature of the formation.

The present invention also extends to a method of surveying subterranean measures which comprises; performing a seismic survey to determine the geological structure of a region; and where that survey reveals the presence of a subterranean reservoir, subsequently performing a method as described above.

The invention may be carried into practice in various ways and some embodiments will now be described by way of example with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:-

Figure 1 is a schematic section of a system in accordance with the invention.

Figure 1 shows a section through a region which has already been the subject of a seismic survey. The geological structure is known and consists of several strata which form an overburden 11 above a reservoir layer 12 and underlying strata 13. The top of the overburden is a seabed 14 above which is, of course, sea water 15.

In order to determine whether or not the reservoir layer 12 is hydrocarbon-bearing, an electromagnetic surveying technique is carried out. A vessel 16 lays a

cable 17 on the seabed 14. The cable 17 includes an electromagnetic transmitter 18 and several receivers in the form of dipole antennae, three of which 21, 22, 23 are shown.

5 The thickness s of the overburden 11 is known to be 1000 m. The depth of the water is about 800 m, though this is of no particular significance. Under these circumstances, the distance l between the transmitter 18 and the middle antenna 22 is arranged to be 2000 m, i.e. 10 2s. The distance between adjacent antennae is about 100 m. In all, the length of the cable 17 is likely be about 4000 m.

15 When the cable 17 is in position on the seabed 14, the transmitter 18 is activated and transmits an electromagnetic field in the form of a wave. The transmission frequency is in the range of about 1 to 30 Hz and the specific value is selected to produce a wavelength λ in the overburden which is approximately equal to s , that is to say, $\lambda \approx 1000$ m. The transmitter 18 is tuned 20 for optimum transmission and the antennae 21-23 are tuned to receive transmissions at $\lambda = 1000$ m. The antennae 21-23 receive a direct wave 24 from the transmitter and also respective reflected waves 25, 26, 27 which are reflected by the reservoir layer 12 if the layer 12 is hydrocarbon-bearing. The received direct wave 24 and received 25 reflected waves 25-27 are analysed and compared with for example the results of forward modelling calculations based on the seismics and typical overburden electrical characteristics and from the results, a judgement can be 30 made as to the nature of the layer 12.

Typically, a frequency of 20 Hz might be selected initially. This would result in a wavelength of 400 m in the sea water and a wavelength of about 1000 m in the

overburden. The wavelength in the layer 12, if hydrocarbon-bearing would be about 5000 m. Under these circumstances, the attenuation would be:

5 Direct Wave

Antenna loss	-40dB
Propagation loss	-110dB

10 Reflected Wave

Antenna loss	-40dB
Propagation loss	-150dB
Reflection loss	-20dB

15 The demanded dynamic range of the receiver system will then be 210 dB - 150 dB = 60 dB. By appropriate suppression of the direct wave, this demand will decrease dramatically and the resolution of the reflected signal will possibly be increased.

20 The transmission would be carried out for several minutes at a continuous power level of perhaps 10 kw.

25 This procedure is then repeated at a different frequency. This would result in different wavelengths and possibly consequent re-tuning of the antennae system. At a frequency of for example 5Hz, the wavelength in sea water would be 800 m and the wavelength in the overburden, about 2000 m. The wavelength in the layer 12, if hydrocarbon-bearing, would be 10 km. The attenuation would be:

30 Direct Wave

Antenna loss	-40dB
Propagation loss	-55dB

Reflected Wave

Antenna loss	-40dB
Propagation loss	-75dB
Reflection loss	-30dB

5

The demand for dynamic range of receiver system is now 145 dB - 95 dB = 50 dB.

In a preferred regime, the frequency would be increased stepwise over a range, for example 5 to 20 Hz.

10

The entire procedure can then be repeated in different locations and at different orientations. It will also be appreciated that by repeating the procedure after a period of production, the change in condition of a reservoir can be determined. This can be of value in 15 assessing the positions in a particular field where hydrocarbons might still be present, and where the well might be depleted.

Claims:

1. A method of determining the nature of a submarine or subterranean reservoir whose approximate geometry and location are known, which comprises: applying a time

5 varying electromagnetic field to the strata containing the reservoir; detecting the electromagnetic wave field response; and analysing the effects on the characteristics of the detected field that have been caused by the reservoir, thereby determining the content of the

10 reservoir, based on the analysis.

2. A method as claimed in Claim 1, in which the field is applied using one or more stationary transmitters located on the earth's surface.

15 3. A method as claimed in Claim 1 or Claim 2, in which the detection is carried out by one or more stationary receivers located on the earth's surface.

20 4. A method as claimed in Claim 2 or Claim 3, in which the transmitter and/or receivers are located on or close to the seabed or the bed of some other area of water.

25 5. A method as claimed in any preceding Claim, in which the transmitted field is in the form of a wave.

6. A method as claimed in any preceding Claim, in which the field is transmitted for a period of time from 30 seconds to 60 minutes.

30 7. A method as claimed in Claim 6, in which the transmission time is from 3 minutes to 30 minutes.

8. A method as claimed in any of Claims 3 to 7, in which the receivers are arranged to detect a direct wave and a wave reflected from the reservoir, and the analysis includes extracting phase and amplitude data of the reflected wave from corresponding data from the direct wave.

5
9. A method as claimed in any of Claims 5 to 8, in which the wavelength of the transmission is given by the formula

$$0.1s \leq \lambda \leq 10s;$$

10
15 where λ is the wavelength of the transmission through the overburden and s is the distance from the seabed to the reservoir.

10. A method as claimed in any of Claims 5 to 9, in which distance between the transmitter and a receiver is given 20 by the formula

$$0.5 \lambda \leq l \leq 10 \lambda;$$

25 where λ is the wavelength of the transmission through the overburden and l is the distance between the transmitter and the receiver.

30
11. A method as claimed in Claims 9 and 10, in which, substantially,

$$l = 2s = 2\lambda.$$

12

12. A method as claimed in any of Claims 3 to 11, in which the transmission frequency is from 0.1 Hz to 1 kHz.

5 13. A method as claimed in Claim 12, in which the transmission frequency is from 1 to 50 Hz.

10 14. A method as claimed in any of Claims 3 to 13, in which a first transmission is made at a first frequency and received by each receiver in a tuned array of receivers, then a second transmission is made at a second frequency and received by the same tune array of receivers, the receivers being tuned to receive their respective transmission, the transmitter(s) also being tuned for optimum transmission.

15 15. A method as claimed in any preceding Claim, in which the analysis includes comparing the results of the measurements taken with the results of a mathematical simulation model based on the known properties of the reservoir and overburden conditions.

20 25 16. A method as claimed in any of Claims 8 to 15, which includes suppressing the direct wave, thereby reducing the required dynamic range of the receivers and increasing the resolution of the reflected wave.

30 30 17. Apparatus for determining the nature of a subterranean reservoir whose approximate geometry and location are known comprising: means for applying a time varying electromagnetic field to the strata containing the reservoir; means for detecting the electromagnetic wave field response, and means for analysing the effects on the detected field that have been caused by the reservoir, thereby enabling the content of the reservoir to be

determined based on the analysis.

18. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 17, in which the means for applying the field comprises a transmitter and the
5 means for detecting the field comprises an array of receivers.

10 19. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 18, in which the transmitter and the receivers comprise dipole antennae or coils.

20. Apparatus as claimed in any of Claims 17 to 19, in which there are more than one transmitter.

15 21. Apparatus as claimed in any of Claims 17 to 20, in which the analysing means is arranged to analyse phase and amplitude.

20 22. A method of surveying subterranean measures which comprises; performing a seismic survey to determine the geological structure of a region; and where that survey reveals the presence of a subterranean reservoir, subsequently performing a method as claimed in any of Claims 1 to 16 to determine the nature of the reservoir.

1/1

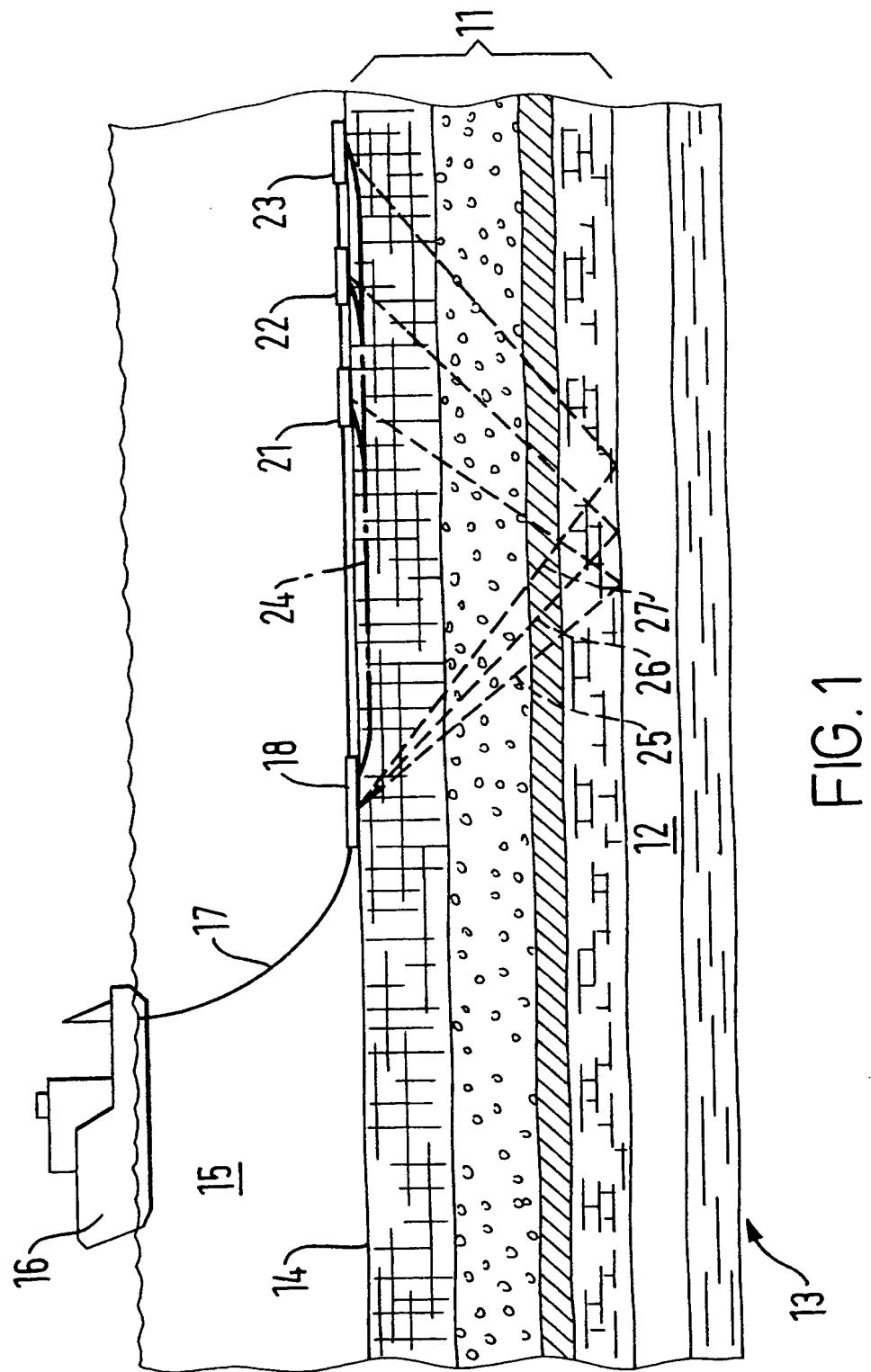


FIG. 1

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Intern. Application No
PCT/GB 99/02823

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 G01V3/12 G01V11/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 G01V

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	WO 98 28638 A (KARTASHOV MIKHAIL VIKTOROVICH ;NIZAMOV ALEXANDR ZHAKFEROVICH (RU);) 2 July 1998 (1998-07-02) abstract --- US 4 633 182 A (DZWINEL JAN) 30 December 1986 (1986-12-30) column 2, line 33 -column 3, line 55 column 6, line 44 - line 53 --- FR 2 479 992 A (DUROUX JEAN) 9 October 1981 (1981-10-09) page 2, line 7 -page 5, line 35 --- -/-	1-3,5, 12-14, 17-22 1-3,5, 12-14, 17-22 1-5,8, 12-14, 16,17, 19-21
A		

Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

Date of mailing of the international search report

29 November 1999

08/12/1999

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl.
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Häusser, T

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/GB 99/02823

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 5 563 513 A (TASCI M TAH SIN ET AL) 8 October 1996 (1996-10-08) column 2, line 20 - line 63 ----	1,17,22
A	GREAVES R J ET AL: "NEW DIMENSIONS IN GEOPHYSICS FOR RESERVOIR MONITORING" SPE FORMATION EVALUATION, US, THE SOCIETY, RICHARDSON, TX, vol. 6, no. 2, page 141-150 XP000646267 ISSN: 0885-923X page 148 -----	1,17

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/GB 99/02823

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)			Publication date
WO 9828638	A 02-07-1998	RU AU	2100829 C 2183097 A		27-12-1997 17-07-1997
US 4633182	A 30-12-1986	CA DE FR YU	1214519 A 3400284 A 2542097 A 24584 A		25-11-1986 06-09-1984 07-09-1984 31-10-1987
FR 2479992	A 09-10-1981		NONE		
US 5563513	A 08-10-1996	AU CA WO	1397595 A 2178315 A 9516212 A		27-06-1995 15-06-1995 15-06-1995

MONEY	£
ORDER	
DIARY	
REC'D (LONDON)	25 NOV 2004
ANSO	
ENTRY	
FOR	